

Effect of change of
status of dependents.

Vol. 44, p. 829.

May 29, 1928.

[S. 2660.]

[Public, No. 571.]

Architects' Registra-
tion Act, D. C.
Vol. 43, pp. 715-718,
amended.
Board of Examiners,
etc.

Certificate from
board, etc., required for
authority to practice.

Use of title restricted
to holders of certi-
ficates, etc.

Applicants practic-
ing prior to December
13, 1924.

Corporations.

Persons engaged in
architecture, Decem-
ber 13, 1924, may be
granted certificates
without examination.

Proviso.
Continuance, etc.

World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended. Payments under awards heretofore or hereafter made shall be made to the dependent entitled thereto regardless of change in status, unless another dependent establishes to the satisfaction of the Director a priority of preference under such Act, as amended. Upon the establishment of such preference the remaining installments shall be paid to such dependent, but in no case shall the total payments under Title VI of such Act, as amended (except section 608), exceed the adjusted service credit of the veteran.

Approved, May 29, 1928.

CHAP. 861.—An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the examination and registration of architects and to regulate the practice of architecture in the District of Columbia," approved December 13, 1924, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections 14, 16, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the examination and registration of architects and to regulate the practice of architecture in the District of Columbia," approved December 13, 1924 (Forty-third Statutes at Large, pages 714-718), be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

"SEC. 14. That, except as otherwise provided in this Act, any person wishing to practice architecture in the District of Columbia under the title of architect shall, before being entitled to be or be known as an architect, secure from such board a certificate of qualifications to practice under the title of architect, as provided in this Act.

"SEC. 16. That no person who was engaged in the practice of architecture in the District of Columbia on December 13, 1924, shall use or assume any title indicating that he or she is an architect, or any words, letters, or figures to indicate that the person using them is an architect, unless he or she shall have qualified and obtained a certificate of registration as an architect, or unless he or she shall, within six months after the passage of this Act, file with said board an affidavit establishing to the satisfaction of said board the fact that he or she was in practice as an architect in said District on and prior to December 13, 1924. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any person who was engaged in the practice of architecture in said District on and prior to December 13, 1924, from applying to said board at any time for examination under this Act. No firm shall be entitled to the style or designation 'architect' or 'registered architect' unless and until every member thereof shall be entitled to such designation. A corporation whose principal business, as shown by its charter, is the practice of architecture, may apply for and obtain a certificate of registration, provided all its executive officers and directors are registered architects. The same exemptions shall apply to partnerships and corporations as apply to individuals under this Act."

"SEC. 19. That any properly qualified person who shall have been actually engaged in the practice of architecture in the District of Columbia on December 13, 1924, may be granted a certificate of registration without examination on condition that the applicant shall submit satisfactory evidence to the said board that he is qualified to practice architecture and by payment to the board of the fee required for certificate of registration as prescribed in section 23 of this Act: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall prevent any person who was actually engaged in the practice of architecture

under the title of architect prior to December 13, 1924, from continuing the practice of said profession without a certificate of registration and without the use in any form of the title 'registered architect' upon filing the affidavit required by section 16 of this Act."

"SEC. 22. That an architect who has lawfully practiced architecture for a period of more than ten years outside of the District of Columbia shall, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b) of section 21, be required to take only a practical examination, the nature of which shall be prescribed by the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects."

"SEC. 24. That all examination papers and other evidences of qualification submitted by each applicant shall be filed with the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects, and said board shall keep a record of its proceedings relating to the issuance, refusal, renewal, suspension, and revocation of certificates of registration.

"The record shall also contain the name, known place of business and residence, and the date and number of the certificate of registration of every registered architect entitled to practice his profession in the District of Columbia."

"SEC. 25. That every registered architect in the District of Columbia, shall annually, during the month of May, renew his certificate of registration and pay the renewal fee required by section 23 of this Act. Any such architect who fails to pay the said renewal fee shall cease to be a registered architect, subject to restoration upon paying the fee therefor prescribed in accordance with section 23 of this Act.

"A person who fails to renew his certificate of registration during the month of May in each year may not thereafter renew his certificate except upon payment of the fee required by section 23 of this Act for the restoration of an expired certificate of registration.

"Every renewal certificate shall expire on the 30th day of April following the issuance."

"SEC. 26. EXEMPTIONS.—That the following shall be exempted from the requirements of this Act: (1) Any person practicing or desiring to practice architecture in the District of Columbia who shall have made application to the board of registration as an architect and who shall have paid the fee provided for in section 23 of this Act, such exemption to continue only until the board shall have denied such application; (2) any officer or employee of the United States or the District of Columbia practicing architecture in that capacity alone.

"SEC. 27. REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE.—That the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects may revoke any certificate after thirty days' notice with grant of hearings to the holder thereof if proof satisfactory to the board be presented in the following cases:

"(a) In case it is shown that the certificate was obtained through fraud or misrepresentation.

"(b) In case the holder of the certificate has been found guilty by said board or by a court of justice of any fraud or deceit in his professional practice or has been convicted of a felony by a court of justice.

"(c) In case the holder of the certificate has been found guilty by said board of gross incompetency or of recklessness in the planning or construction of buildings.

"(d) In case a corporation holding a certificate of registration shall have as one of its executive officers or directors a person not a registered architect.

"SEC. 28. That the proceedings for the annulment of registration (that is, the revocation of a certificate) shall be begun by filing writ-

Affidavit required.

Limited year requirement, if practicing outside the District for over ten years.

Record of examination papers, etc., to be filed, etc.

Details on record of all registered architects.

Annual renewal fee.

Registry to cease on failure.

Effect of failure during May.

Date of expiration.

Exemptions.

Applicants having paid fee.

Government and District employees.

Revocation of certificate.

On notice and hearings.

Fraud in obtaining.

Guilty of fraud in professional practice.

Gross incompetency, etc.

Registered corporation if executive officer, etc., not a registered architect.

Annulment of registration.

Procedure.

ten charges against the accused with the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects by the board itself or by any complainant. A copy of the charges together with a notice of the time and place of hearing shall be served on the accused at least thirty calendar days in advance of such hearing, which shall be postponed if necessary to give the requisite notice. Where personal service can not be made within the District of Columbia, service may be made by publication or personal service in accordance with such rules as the board may adopt, following generally and in principle the provisions of sections 105 as amended, 106, and 108 of the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia. At the hearing, the accused shall have the right to be represented by counsel, introduce evidence, and examine and cross-examine witnesses. The secretary of the board is hereby empowered to administer oaths. The board shall make a written report of its findings, which report, with a transcript of the entire record of the proceedings shall be filed with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and, if the board's finding shall be adverse to the accused, his or her certificate of registration shall stand revoked and annulled, at the expiration of thirty days from the filing of such report, unless within said period of thirty days a writ of error shall be issued as hereinafter provided, in which event said certificate shall stand suspended until the final determination of the Court of Appeals upon such writ of error. If an exception is taken to any ruling of the board on matter of law, the exception shall be reduced to writing and stated in the bill of exceptions with so much of the evidence as may be material to the question or questions raised, and such bill of exceptions shall be settled by the board and signed by the secretary within such time as the rules of the board may prescribe. Any party aggrieved by the decision of the said board may seek a review thereof in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia by petition under oath setting forth concisely but clearly and distinctly the nature of the proceeding before said board, the trial and determination thereof, and the particular ruling upon matter of law to which exception has been taken, said petition to be presented to any justice of the Court of Appeals within thirty days after the filing of the report of said board with the commissioners, with such notice to the board as may be required by the rules of the Court of Appeals. If the justices shall be of the opinion that the action of the board ought to be reviewed, a writ of error shall be issued from the Court of Appeals, within such time as may be prescribed by that court, a transcript of the record in the case sought to be reviewed, and the Court of Appeals shall review said record and affirm, reverse, or modify the judgment in accordance with law."	
Notice of charges.	
Service by publication. Vol. 41, p. 556. Vol. 31, p. 1206, Vol. 32, p. 523.	
Report of findings and revocation.	
Suspension, if writ of error issued.	
Exceptions on a matter of law.	
Review by Court of Appeals.	
Action of court.	
Record of architects repealed. Vol. 43, p. 717, repealed. New section. Power of board to require attendance, etc. Issue of subpoenas.	
Assistance of District supreme court.	
Punishment for contempt of court, on failure to obey subpoenas, etc.	

Section 29 of the said Act of December 13, 1924, is repealed. A new section, to be numbered section 29, is hereby enacted, as follows: "The said board shall have power to require the attendance of persons and the production of books and papers and to require such persons to testify in any and all matters within its jurisdiction. The chairman and the secretary of the board shall have power to issue subpoenas, and upon the failure of any person to attend as a witness when duly subpoenaed or to produce documents when duly directed by said board, the board shall have power to refer the said matter to any justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who may order the attendance of such witness or the production of such books and papers or require the said witness to testify, as the case may be; and upon the failure of the witness to attend, to testify, or to produce such books or papers, as the case may be, such witness may be punished for contempt of court as for failure to obey a subpoena issued or to testify in a case pending before said court."

"SEC. 30. That any person who shall use the title 'architect' or 'registered architect' or any other words, letter, or figures indicating or intending to imply that the person using the same is an architect or a registered architect, without having complied with the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$200, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, prosecution therefor to be made in the name of the District of Columbia by the corporation counsel."

Unauthorized use of title, etc., a misdemeanor.

Punishment for.

SEC. 2. That nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to affect the force and validity of any act of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects performed prior to its passage. The Act of December 13, 1924, and this Act may be cited and known as the Architects' Registration Act.

Prior acts of board not affected.

Title given.

Approved, May 29, 1928.

CHAP. 862.—An Act Regulating juvenile insurance by fraternal beneficial associations in the District of Columbia.

May 29, 1928.

[S. 3664.]

[Public, No. 572.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known as the Juvenile Fraternal Act.

District of Columbia. Juvenile Fraternal Act.

SEC. 2. That any fraternal benefit society authorized to do business in the District of Columbia may provide in its laws, in addition to other benefits provided for therein, for insurance and/or annuities upon the lives of children, at any age, upon the application of some adult person, as the laws of such society may provide. Any such society may, at its option, organize and operate branches for such children, and membership in local lodges and initiation therein shall not be required of such children, nor shall they have any voice in the management of the society.

Fraternal benefit societies may provide for insurance upon lives of children.

Branches authorized.

SEC. 3. That contributions to be made upon such certificates shall be based upon the Standard Industrial Mortality Table or the English Life Table Numbered 6, or the society may use a table based upon its own juvenile experience of at least ten years and covering not less than one hundred thousand lives with a rate of interest not greater than 4 per centum per annum, or upon a higher standard.

Basis of contributions.

SEC. 4. Any society issuing such benefit certificates shall maintain on all such certificates the reserve required by the standard of mortality and interest adopted by the society for computing contributions as provided in section 3.

Standard reserve required.

SEC. 5. Any society shall have full power to provide for means of enforcing payment of contributions, designation of beneficiaries, and changing such designations, and in all other respects for the regulation, government, and control of such certificates and all rights, obligations, and liabilities incident thereto and connected therewith, not at variance with the provisions of this Act.

Enforcement of contributions, designation of beneficiaries, etc.

SEC. 6. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Inconsistent laws repealed.

Approved, May 29, 1928.

CHAP. 863.—An Act To provide for notice to owners of land assessed for benefits by the verdict of condemnation juries in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

May 29, 1928.

[S. 4124.]

[Public, No. 573.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That where in any condemnation proceedings instituted by the Commissioners of the

District of Columbia.